

ABSTRACT

STUDY ON UTILIZATION OF NIMODIPIN IN NON TRAUMATIK SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE PATIENT BASED ON OVERVIEW OF ANGIOGRAFY (Research Performed in Neurology Department at Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya)

Sree Shalini Ganesen

BACKGROUND : Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) state of the presence of blood or an influx of blood into the subarachnoid space. Subarachnoid hemorrhage occurs as a result of leakage of non-traumatic or congenital aneurysm rupture in the anterior circulus cerebri or more rarely due to cerebral arteriovenous malformation. Cerebral vasospasm is a complication of subarachnoid hemorrhage which contributes significantly to morbidity and mortality. Nimodipine was given to prevent vasospasm and delayed cerebral infarction.

OBJECTIVE : The aim of this study is to know the effectiveness of nimodipine towards vasospasm in SAH patients through improvements in blood pressure and GCS in patients.

SUBJECT AND METHOD : This study was performed at Neurology Department Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, Surabaya with retrospective study method. Data was obtained from the patient medical records. Patient medication records were analyzed descriptively. The samples used in this study were patients who been diagnosed with non-traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage based on

angiography data and been received nimodipine in the period of January –December 2015.

RESULTS : The results obtained from 19 patients shows that more than 70% patient received oral therapy at a dose of 60mg per day in divided doses four to six times a day for more than 21 days.

CONCLUSION : There are no significant changes in GCS and blood pressure between SAH patients who been given nimodipine therapy in statistical analysis . However, the changes in GCS and blood pressure patients been observed during the administration.

Keyword : subarachnoid hemorrhage, nimodipine, GCS and blood pressure

